

THE DAILY JOURNAL

MONDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1888.

WASHINGTON OFFICE—513 Fourteenth St.
P. M. HEATH, Correspondent.NEW YORK OFFICE—104 Temple Court,
Corner Beekman and Nassau streets.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY.
One year, without Sunday.....\$12.00
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Six months, without Sunday.....6.00
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Three months, without Sunday.....3.00
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THE JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

Can be found at the following places:
LONDON—American Exchange in Europe, 449
Strand.

PARIS—American Exchange in Paris, 35 Boulevard
des Capucines.

NEW YORK—Giles House and Windsor Hotel.

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FOUR years ago about this time Democrats
were hanging up their stockings. This year
it is Republicans.

THERE is a large-sized storm coming
around in the upper Missouri valley. Look
out for winter here in a few days.

SOUTHERN Congressmen who advocate a
foreign war in order that the people of the
South may prove their loyalty seem to forget
that there is a much easier and less expensive
method of doing this.

INDIANA has been scandalized and injured
at home and abroad by the chorus of Demo-
cratic lying about the Dudley letter. Now
that the raid has ended in failure the sen-
sational scandal-mongers who organized it
ought to apologize.

THE Atlanta Constitution says the Christ-
mas roses sold in that city are shipped all
the way from Washington, and sold for \$3 a
dozen. Atlanta ought to be shipping roses
north this time of the year. What has be-
come of "the sunny South" and the land of
flowers?

SENATOR QUAY is reported as saying to a
friend: "I don't know how it may be with
other people, but I can get along with Harri-
son. He suits me." That is about what they
all say. The President-elect certainly pos-
sesses the desirable quality of making a good
impression, and that not by being "all things
to all men," but by being himself at all times.

REGARDING New Mexico, Judge Jennison,
of Detroit, says: "When I was in Santa Fe,
the capital and largest city in the Territory,
I was thunderstruck at seeing a Mexican jury
trying a case in which ten out of the twelve
jurors could not speak a word of English."
On inquiry he learned that was a common
occurrence. It fairly represents the general
character of the population of New Mexico.
Yet Democrats in Congress want to play that
Territory against Dakota, and bring it into
the Union as a Democratic State.

THE Memphis Avalanche, commenting
with just pride on the development of south-
ern resources, says: "The average increase
in the past eight years in the 'solid South' is
a little more than 60 per cent, and we will
venture to say that at least three-fourths of
it was piled up during the administration of
Grover Cleveland." The growth and devel-
opment of the South began years before
Cleveland's election. The impulse it received
during those years carried it forward on the
same lines, and it was all due to the Repub-
lican policy of protection. Suppose Cleve-
land's free-trade policy had prevailed, what
would have become of Southern prosperity?

SINCE the opening of his meetings in this
city, a month ago, over six thousand persons
have been persuaded by Mr. Francis Murphy
to sign the temperance pledge. It is not to
be expected that all these people will remain
faithful to their promises. It is the history
of all efforts at moral reformation that there
will be back-sliders among those whose feet
are once turned in the right direction. Hu-
man nature is weak at best, but is particu-
larly so when undermined by a course of dis-
sipation. Some of these Murphy converts
will fall from grace sooner or later, no doubt,
and belie their blue-ribbon badges; but no
one will say that the movement has not been
of great, almost incalculable, benefit to the
community. The good accomplished is not
confined to the actual signers of the pledge.
The meetings have created an interest in the
temperance cause that did not before exist.
The evils of drink have been pictured to the
public in a way that has not been known
since the professional temperance people
went into politics. Within the past twenty
years there has been a vast amount of
talk on the subject of temperance, but so
far as its effect in promoting abstinence is concerned it
has been wasted. In the twenty years spent by
the various temperance organizations of this
city in the attempt to secure prohibitory
legislation and to go away with drunkenness
by force, they have neglected to throw their
influence about the rising generation or to teach
it to avoid the dangers in its path. In all
that time these organizations cannot point to
500, or 100 men saved by them from the error
of their ways, much less 5,000; they cannot
show one school closed through their labors.
Young men have heard temperance discussed
as a political issue, but it has not been brought
before them as a personal matter by the so-
called temperance workers, except as an occa-
sional evangelist like Murphy, and who is
frowned on by the professionals, comes and
tells them of their danger and shows the way to

safety. Whether few or many of the Murphy
converts stand firm—and without doubt, a
great number will do so—the influence of the
meetings has been for the best, and if the
moral guardians of the community are wise
they will endeavor to carry on the work on
the same line. The result of this revival
should open the eyes of the third-party peo-
ple, who have assumed to possess all the vir-
tues and all the interest in temperance, and
should teach them that other methods of re-
form than their own are at least worth con-
sidering.

A BROAD POLICY IN CITY AFFAIRS.

There has never been, in the history of
Indianapolis, so favorable an opportunity to
boom the city as the present. The fact of
having a presidential candidate as a citizen
has brought thousands of people here during
the past summer and fall, and their coming
will continue for some time. The leading
newspapers of the country have special cor-
respondents here, and in every issue of almost
every paper in the country there is some-
thing from or about Indianapolis. The name
of Indianapolis is now familiar to every read-
ing man and woman in the world. Each
visitor has taken with him some impression
of the town, and will, of course, have some-
thing to say of it. Its locality, its railroad
facilities, and its appearance are commented
upon en route and at home. Very many of
these visitors see the uses and advantages of
natural gas for the first time. Very many of
these visitors are men of capital and enter-
prise, representing every class of business—
merchants, manufacturers, bankers, farm-
ers, laborers, and, in short, representa-
tives men of every branch of industry.
This tide in the affairs of Indianapolis should
be taken at the flood, and if it be it will lead
to its growth and prosperity. What is re-
quired now is a spirit of push, energy and
liberality on the part of the residents of the
city. The fact is that Indianapolis has been
for many years a foggy town; the people have
been content to sit down and wait for busi-
ness and prosperity to come to it, while other
places, with less natural and acquired advan-
tages, have been up and doing. It is not a
pleasant thing to say, but it is none the less
a fact, that there is here a phenomenal lack
of public spirit and enterprise, and a degree
of miserly parsimony that has retarded and
prevented the growth of the town. Many
people in the city appear to think that the
ordinary and universal laws of business and
commerce are suspended as far as this place
is concerned; that this city is an exception to
the rules that govern other communities, and
many of the wildest vagaries in busi-
ness have either originated here or have
here found their most ardent champions.
While other towns and cities in Indiana and
adjoining States have gone out to meet enter-
prises, and have encouraged them to locate,
there has been here too much of a disposi-
tion on the part of our people to sit down and
hold their hands, expecting them to come,
and to calculate in advance how much they
can make out of them, and to exact the high-
est price, and to hamper them with burden-
some obligations and limitations.

While heavy taxation should be avoided,
the other extreme of parsimony is equally ob-
jectionable. Mayor Denny, in his able mes-
sage to the City Council, last week, called at-
tention to some of these things, and wisely
bespoke a greater degree of liberality to cap-
ital and enterprise. Indianapolis has popula-
tion enough and wealth enough to take rank
for public spirit and improvement with any
city in the country. Instead of pushing,
advertising and proclaiming the advantages of
the city, the people appear to be content to
drag along in the slipshod ways of a country
village. If a suggestion is made that parks
should be acquired, streets improved and
kept clean, a cry goes up against this
expense, and improvements are frowned
upon as though they were crimes. Men who,
by miserly lives, have become rich, or
whose property by the growth of the city
has become valuable, and who have never
built houses or contributed in any way to the
growth of the city or its business, or even to
public or private charities, are loudest in
their complaints if their more enterprising neighbors
seek for improvements, if, by tax or
assessment, a part of the cost should chance
to fall on them. This class of citizens are
clogs and fetters to any community, and In-
dianapolis has its share of them; and that
class of men have done more to retard the
growth and prosperity of the city than all
other influences combined.

The Mayor very aptly stated the case in his
message. The rate of taxation was arbitrar-
ily fixed at a sum which it could not ex-
ceed, and valuations for taxation have been
reduced until the revenues are not sufficient
for even the most economical needs of the
city government. The Council and Aldermen
are abused because they do not do this or that
thing, while the people do not consider that
they are powerless because of lack of means
to do with. The coming Legislature should
be petitioned, and, if necessary, labored with
to enact laws that will yield a sufficient re-
venue to properly support the city government.
Every property owner in the town is inter-
ested in its growth and prosperity, and a wise
and liberal policy toward its growth and im-
provement should be encouraged. As before
stated, there never has been so opportune a
time to do it as the present.

FAILURE OF THE DUDLEY RAID.

The federal grand jury has adjourned again
until the 14th of January without returning
an indictment against Colonel Dudley. This
practically ends the matter. The efforts of
the acting district attorney have been directed
solely to this end, and the present adjourn-
ment of the grand jury without returning an
indictment means that his efforts have failed.
It was obvious from the beginning that they
would. No good lawyer, acquainted with the
facts in the case, has ever believed for a mo-
ment that the jury would find an indictment.
They have not, and will not.

THE DUDLEY-LETTER RACKET.

The Dudley-letter racket was a case of
Democratic false pretense. It was one of the
"good schemes," and they worked it for all it
was worth. After all their hullabaloo and
outcry it has come to nothing, and they are
covered with ridicule and disgrace. So far as

Colonel Dudley is concerned, there is nothing
to connect him with any fraud, either execut-
ed or contemplated. The letter itself is sus-
ceptible of a wrong construction, but it is also
susceptible of an innocent construction. It
was no more suggestive of fraud on its face
than was the letter written by ex-Senator Mc-
Donald, in 1880, relative to the "deal" be-
tween the Democrats and Greenbackers, and
nothing like as plainly corrupt as letters sent
out by the chairmen of several Demo-
cratic county committees in the recent
campaign. Moreover, there is no evi-
dence that the Dudley letter was ever
sent into Indiana. If a single copy
of it was ever sent into the State, the person
to whom it was sent has not been and cannot
be found. There is no evidence, nor reason
to believe, that it ever figured in the campaign
in any way except as the basis of one of the
Democratic "good schemes." The Democratic
fraud-blowers, after putting the worst possi-
ble construction on the letter, claimed they
could prove that it had been widely distrib-
uted throughout the State, and served as the
basis of a wholesale scheme of Republican
fraud. In this they lied knowingly and
maudlinly. After raking the State with a fine-
tooth comb and summoning hundreds of wit-
nesses at great expense, they have been unable
to find evidence enough even to justify an
indictment. That means they are unable to
make even a prima-facie case or establish a
reasonable suspicion of wrong-doing. In short,
the whole proceeding falls flat, and the
Dudley raid is a dead failure.

District Attorney Sellers, as a good lawyer,
soon discovered, when he came to investigate
the case, that it would be impossible to indict
Col. Dudley. He discovered that the case
consisted largely of newspaper rant and
fustian. He has said as much. He has said,
further, that, as a lawyer, he could not stut-
tify himself by urging an indictment, but the
pressure for it was such that he preferred to
resign rather than submit to it. The fraud-
blowers drove him out of office and then
abused him for acting the part of an honora-
ble man. Bailey proved a willing tool in
their hands, and, not having sense enough to
see that no indictment could be found, has
gone on doing his little level best to accom-
plish the impossible. If his party managers
had demanded it he would probably have
made the same effort to find an indictment
against Belva Lockwood or Emin Bey.
When it comes to serving his party, Bailey
is like necessity—he knows no law. In due
time we hope to be able to inform the people
how much this drag-net inquisition has cost
them.

ANOTHER SOUTHERN WITNESS.

Mr. Richard Weightman, editor of the
Montgomery, Ala., Dispatch, and an uncom-
promising Democrat, says "the election of
Harrison contains the germ of a benefit to
the South." He discerns this beneficial germ
not in the necessary growth of the Republi-
can party in the South, but in the probable
breaking up of the Bourbon regime and re-
form of Southern political methods. If this
is not Republicanism it is so much like it that
Republicans will gladly accept it as a begin-
ning. Mr. Weightman says the best men in
the South are tired of the Bourbon regime
and of the political methods that have pre-
vailed there, and are looking for a chance to
break away. He confirms what the Journal
has often asserted, viz: that under Bourbon
rule there is no such thing as republican
government in the South and no political
toleration for whites or blacks. It is an
oligarchy of the most despotic kind. Hear
Mr. Weightman:

"If the negro voter is at times and in cer-
tain localities suppressed, the white voter is
always and in all localities held subject to the
machinery of caucus and convention. No
matter how objectionable may be the exhi-
bition of the measures presented, the white
voter is denied the privilege of protest. Un-
der the operation of the color line the white
man is as utterly the creature of tyranny as
is the negro. Nominations and platforms are
controlled by cabals, and the intelligent and
patriotic white man is as powerless against
them as is the ignorant and corrupt negro.
The same imperious necessity which leads the
Southern whites to hold their local affairs in
their own hands, produces with equal cer-
tainty the result of denying them all freedom
of thought and independence of action. They
have recovered their control of government,
but they hold it on terms and under condi-
tions quite as irksome and abhorrent as those
which prevailed originally.

"If negro and carpet-bag domination was
unendurable, the despotism of the machine is
equally less so. If white men chafed fifteen
years ago against having their votes thrown
out by the corrupt Returning Boards of the
Republican State governments of the South,
they chafe almost as bitterly now against
their inability to oppose any candidate or any
measure dictated to them by the party man-
agers."

This, from a native Southerner and Demo-
crat, is interesting. He says, further, that the
universal inquiry in the South to-day is how
to break up old party lines, obliterate the race
issue, and establish themselves on the footing
of the Northern States. He thinks the elec-
tion of General Harrison will strengthen and
encourage this movement, and that the best
thing that can happen for the South is for the
Republican party to stand firmly by its prin-
ciples and give the Southern people to under-
stand that they must work out their own po-
litical salvation. This is mainly talk, and we
take pleasure in assuring Mr. Weightman and
all inquiring friends that the next adminis-
tration will be thoroughly and uncompromis-
ingly Republican.

RIVER AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

The annual bill in regard to the river and
harbor bill is on. It has become a matter of
regular recurrence as Christmas or Thank-
sgiving day. It has come to be considered
the proper thing for the press, irrespective of
party, to denounce the river and harbor bill
as the sum of all political villainies and the
culmination of vicious legislation. Yet Con-
gress goes on passing a river and harbor bill
year after year, and the press goes on protest-
ing and moralizing about it. The case is one
that calls for reform. Congress is not with-
out blame for the log-rolling methods em-
ployed in framing and passing the river and
harbor bill, and the press is very much to
blame for its sweeping and indiscriminate
condemnation of the measure. The bill
as passed is usually open to criticism, but
not to wholesale condemnation. It might
generally be improved, but with all
its defects it is always an im-

portant measure and vastly better than
none at all. The wholesale condemnation
generally passed upon it by the press is largely
political cant—a sort of annual celebration of
journalistic honesty. Owing to the manner
in which the bill is framed some improper and
extraneous appropriations are generally em-
bodied, but these are few and insignificant
compared with the really useful and necessary
ones. The government had better waste some
money on river and harbor improvements
every year than not spend enough. As a
matter of fact, it does not spend nearly enough
and never has. It must be remembered this
is very far from being a finished country. It
is a new country, and very far behind some
others in respect of river and harbor improve-
ments. All that this government has ever
spent in internal and coast improvements is
but a mere bagatelle compared with the
expenditures of other governments. Our
rivers, lakes and harbors are comparatively
unimproved, and it will require very large ex-
penditures for a long time to come to make
such improvements as ought to be made. The
largest appropriation ever carried by a river
and harbor bill is not too much to be expen-
ded every two years, if judiciously applied,
and, although some part of it may be wasted,
the most is well applied. One defect of the
present system is that appropriations are made
in dribbles, under a false idea of economy, and
important and necessary works are permitted
to drag along for years, instead of being com-
pleted and made useful. In many cases of
public improvements it would be much wiser
and better economy to expend the whole
amount necessary as rapidly as possible than
to dribble through a series of years. This is
a matter for the wise discretion of Congress
and could be best settled by a commission of
engineers or experts. In fact, the entire bill
could be much better framed by such a com-
mission than by the present log-rolling meth-
ods.

A MOVEMENT is taking shape for the proper
representation of Indiana in the public inau-
guration ceremonies of President Harrison at
the national capital on the 4th of March next.
A committee appointed by the Republican
State Central committee will have charge of
the arrangements, and they have issued a no-
tice, printed elsewhere, partially outlining
the plans. In order to give the best effect to
the movement, it is desirable to have Republi-
cans throughout the State co-operate, and to
this end the committee would like to be in-
formed what local delegations will join in the
movement. As the event will be historic,
and as Indiana ought to make a creditable
display of State pride on so memorable an oc-
casion, it is hoped the co-operation may be
general.

DAKOTA has been advertising itself quite
liberally in the past month by holding mid-
winter picnics in mid summer costumes. The
last one was held on Saturday, when the ther-
mometer is reported to have stationed it-
self at 85° above zero. The women wore mus-
lin dresses, and lolled away the day in ham-
mocks, while the men found coats and vests a
burdensome superfluity, and played base-ball in
their shirt sleeves. A kind Providence may be
tempering thusly with the Dakotas while they
are suffering from the crime of forbidden state-
hood, but there is reason to believe that before
another week goes by a blizzard will come along
that will lay away the summer dresses for a
time, at least, and make the picnickers hone
for another winter.

California has been working the
same immigration scheme for years, but the
following, from the Los Angeles Express of last
week, dispels a certain boasted feature of that
climate:

"Old Boreas must have been cracking his
cheeks pretty lively beyond the mountains,
judging from the snow-waves which dashed
over the mountain peaks of Southern Califor-
nia, Thursday night, and sprayed the near
range far down its sides with a mantle of white
lace, which sparkled in the morning sun as
though fastened to the tops of the canyons with
diamonds."

The City Council of Charleston, S. C., has
passed a law requiring all landowners to pay a
special tax of \$100 per annum. The owners of steam
concerns have interpreted the ordinance to in-
clude every washerwoman in the place, whether
she does her work alone or employs an extra
hand, and, as a consequence, the latter are in-
dignant and will test the matter in the courts.

PHILANTHROPIST WILLIAMSON'S industrial
school will not be built in the immediate vicinity
of Philadelphia on account of the high price de-
manded for the necessary quantity of land. It
is thought the buildings will be erected either
at West Chester, Ogontz or Langhorne.

SEVERAL diamonds were found in the meteoric
iron which fell near Novoe Urel, in Russia.—
Washington Post.

Perhaps these are some of the "diamonds in
the sky" found in the childhood rhyme,
"Twinkle, twinkle, little star," etc.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

The host is the head of the table is the end
where the host sits, or the end where the host-
ess sits!

Where the host sits.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

BUFFALOES are to be bred on a stock farm in
Minnesota, for the fur and meat.

The owner of the original draft of Burns's
"Auld Lang Syne" is Mrs. J. V. L. Pruy, a
widow of the late Chancellor Pruyn, of Albany.

BOSTON CORRETT, who slew Wilkes Booth,
has escaped from the insane asylum in Kansas,
where he was confined, and is now supposed to
be in Mexico.

MISS MARY ANDERSON will be one of the
bridesmaids at the wedding of her brother,
Joseph, to the daughter of Lawrence Barrett,
in Boston on Jan. 3.

G. B. PETERSON, a young Boston sculptor,
has recently completed a statue of Ben-Hur,
the hero of Gen. Wallace's famous novel, which
is attracting much attention in art circles.

BELVA ANN LOCKWOOD has become very sub-
dued in manner since election, and acts as
though she had lost her ambition. She spends
a great deal of her time reading novels and knit-
ting socks—symptoms which are "viewed with
alarm" by her friends.

THE Princess of Wales' boudoir in her London
house is an octagon room, furnished in a light
and delicate style. The walls are plain, except
here and there where plaster casts give them
artistic severity. They are hung with hand-
painted silk panels. The doors are of satinwood
and mahogany and cameo panels.

In some parts of the wine district of France
the church-bells are tolled when there is likely
to be a frost severe enough to hurt the vines.

The inhabitants at once hurry out of their
houses to the place completely protected by
rows of vines. Then the signal is given to light
the tar, and in a few minutes a dense cloud of
smoke arises from the completely protected vil-
lage and the frost.

press was remarkable and the shoulders had
not lost their graceful slope. But the wall was
a bubble, and a stick was needed.

REV. THOMAS CHURCH, D. D., rector of St.
Paul's Church, Pittsburgh, Pa., has just cele-
brated his ninetieth birthday, having been born
on the 18th of December, 1798. He is probably
the oldest minister of the Protestant Episcopal
Church in active service in the country, and he
still preaches every Sunday, and exhibits no
falling off in mental vigor. He is bent with age,
but is in excellent health.

EX-CONGRESSMAN ROSWELL P. FLOWER has
added immensely to his fortune in the last two
or three years. His money has been made
largely in promoting railroad enterprises and in
big stock and bond sales. Mr. Flower is worth
\$6,000,000 or \$7,000,000. He is of medium height
and quite stout. He has a great habit of hold-
ing his right hand to his mouth, and he does
not remove it in conversation.

MR. RANDALL rides every afternoon from the
Capitol to his house, while not far away, is
still too distant for him to walk. It is an
amusing sight to see John swoop toward the
House exit when he makes his appearance.
They rush from every part of the broad asphalt
plaza and bring their horses into a gallop. They
seem to be quite as eager for the honor of carry-
ing Mr. Randall home as to capture the foe.

COUNT DEYM, the new Austrian ambassador
to the Court of St. James, is a man almost pain-
fully tall. He was councillor of legation at
London during the ministry of Count Bunsen.
His wife is a beautiful woman, belonging to the
Prussian family of nobility. Count Deym, in
spite of his name, is enormously rich and will
entertain on a luxurious scale. The Count and
Countess speak English perfectly, as do
their children.

THE Sandwich Island alphabet has only 12
letters; the Burmese, 19; the Italian, 20; the
Bengalese, 21; the Hebrew, Syriac, Chaldean,
Samaritan and Latin, 22 each; the French, 23;
the Greek, 24; the German and Dutch, 26 each;
the Spanish and Slavonic, 27 each; the Arabic,
Coptic, Persian and Coptic, 28; the Georgian, 33;
the Armenian, 28; the Russian, 41; the Mus-
covite, 43; the Sanscrit and Japanese, 50; the
Ethiopic and Tartaric, 202.

OLU GULEN Singh ought to come over here
and go into partnership with Jerry Donovan,
alias "Boss"—or, better still, Donovan ought to
go over to Paris and join the wildcat Maharajah.
In less than three years, Dhanraj Singh
says, the English will be driven out of India.
"I am," he says, "the proud and implacable foe
of the British. No compromise is possible. It is
war to the knife." Really, the fellow talks as
though he would like to hurt somebody.

MR. JARVIS says he does not intend to return
to Brazil, to which empire he is accredited as
minister. He speaks in terms of high praise of
the Brazilians, "who favor," he says, "every-
thing that will bring them into closer relations
with this country. The government has not yet
taken official action in regard to the proposed
Three Americas Exposition at Washington, but
the project is regarded with the greatest favor.
It is everything else that will tend to bind the
American nations closer together. The Emperor
is a man of rare attainments, and his enlight-
ened policy has done much to advance the na-
tion. The recent Princess Isabel, is a really
remarkable woman of great force of character,
but at the same time very modest and unassuming."

THE Emperor of Austria has a wonderful
memory, which is, of course, of great service to
him in his public duties, but he achieves more
by hard work and painstaking. His scrupulously
regulated life, also, provides him with the
necessary time for all his duties, even on days
when he has to speak with from 100 to 150 per-
sons, as is not seldom the case. The Emperor
finds the year round at 6 in the morning, and
very often he is surprised by his personal at-
tendants when sitting at his writing-table as
early as 4 in the morning; and between the hour
of 6 and that of going to bed—usually at 10
in the evening—lies a day of harder work than
that of the tiller of the soil, relieved only by
some reading, which, together with the theater
and the hunt, is his recreation. The Emperor
the monarch's only pastime. His Majesty can
laugh as heartily over a picture of an illustrated
paper as whilst hearing a comedy in the Burg
theater, or enjoy the satire remarks of a Styrian
peasant who forgets the rank of a sportsman
in a costume resembling his own, or the self-
possession reply to some question by a proud
Hungarian peasant who believes he can speak
frankly with his king.

COMMENT AND OPINION.

If Canada refuses to entertain any proposition
looking toward a political union, and if the
United States will never be a commercial union without political
union, and our Canadian friends might as
well hang up their reciprocity fiddle now as
hereafter.

PERHAPS the conduct of railroad managers at
the West may give an unexpected turn to the
current of public opinion this winter. It would
be sensible, at all events, if the Western advo-
cates of reform should begin to consider whether
bad faith and abuse of power do not cause
more mischief than any natural competi-
tion.—New York Tribune.

THE fruits of a year of wonderful natural
prosperity and development, the result of treas-
ure and the growth of population and material
value, all have been swamped and lost irretriev-
ably through the dishonesty, the selfishness,
the greed and the want of that quality of
individuality, the unrestrained railroad trustee.
They must all go.—New York Sun.

The South cannot any longer be considered
hostile to the Republican party. In every
Southern State in which the Republicans made
an actual contest in 1888 they gained largely.
The recognition of the South by General Harri-
son in the list of offices would encourage
the Republicans of that section to greater efforts
in the future.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The question with the Republican party now
is not who shall be President in 1892, but how
much success the party will earn within the
next few years. It has a grand opportunity
before it and it should take all the advantages
to serve the people that this affords. The best
and most available here for the Republican
party to do up is not that which is composed of
flesh and blood, but of honesty, economy and
efficiency.—Toledo Commercial.

GENERAL HARRISON is a man who knows so
much about the history of his country that he
hesitates not to ask a question for the sake of in-
formation. Mr. Cleveland apparently knows so
little that any cyclopedic information he seizes
upon is eagerly fresh to him, and he springs
it out on the country as though all were as
ignorant as he seemingly is. Give us the man
whose knowledge is wide enough to breed no
fear of asking a question.—Buffalo Express.

REVOLUTIONS do not move backwards;
they move forward. Twenty years ago we were
trying to prove the negative of this proposition, and here
it is to-day in a worse political plight than ever
before. It is slowly but surely dying in the
house of its friends. It is perishing at the ex-
tremities, and when its extremities have dropped
off there will be nothing left but the poor,
withered, creaked tongue and heart of the solid
South, the old cotton States.—Portland Oregonian.

If the negroes in Alabama are generally op-
posed to the Democratic party, and if permitted
to exercise their rights under the Constitution
they will vote against that party, it is the
fault of the white men of Alabama. The ne-
groes would divide between the opposing parties
the same as the whites if they were properly
treated. It is no wonder if they generally re-
fuse to join a party that proposes to hold them
as a subject race in defiance of the Constitu-
tion.—Milwaukee Wisconsin.

GENERAL HARRISON may be depended upon to
do the best he can by way of breaking down the
opposition that has hitherto imposed
restraint upon political and material
development at the South. But he cannot make
bricks without straw, and for a while his energy
in dealing with Southern questions legitimately
presenting themselves for solution is likely to
be largely tentative. What is best for the
whole country will be best for the South. The
portion of the Union has already been ceded
to a greater extent than is good for it.—Troy (N.
Y.) Times.

As new blood and capital are infused into the
South, and as advances in material prosper-
ity, more liberal and enlightened ideas will in-
fuse themselves among the people, and it is safe
to say that, at the present rate of progress, the
South will in a few years have little sympathy
with the ideas and methods which are now domi-
nant there. The movement inaugurated by the
Southern gentlemen who visited the North is
certainly very encouraging, inasmuch as it
indicates a growing belief among the capital-
ists and business men of the South in the wis-
dom of changing the present order of political
affairs there.—Kansas City Journal.

The Republicans in Congress should not hesi-
tate for a moment to